THE FARMERS' WAR.

A REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT. ITS STRENGTH AND PURPOSES-FORMATION OF THE GRANGE-ITS DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS--- INFLUENCES OF GRANGE MEETINGS-RAPPIER HOMES AND BETTER FARMERS - THRIFT AND ECONOMY INCULCATED-POLITICAL NEUTRALITY OF THE ORDER-MARVELOUS PROGRESS OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10 .- What is the Grange, anyhow ! what is its extent? what are its objects? how does it propose to accomplish them f is it a political body? what are its relations to existing political parties !- are questions that have been asked of me hundred times since my return from the West. In the long series of letters from the great centers of the Farmers' Movement, already printed in THE TRIBUNE, I have attempted to answer all of these questions so far as they relate to the States from which they were written. A brief review of the entire Farmers' Movement, with some general remarks upon its relative strength and its general objects, will not be without value as a supplement to the let-

ters already printed. The Grange or Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is a secret organization of farmers. It was founded in Washington, D. C., several years ago, its first officers being gentlemen employed in the Agricultural Department. Its objects are to improve the moral, social, intellectual, and material condition of its members, and whatever tends to accomplish either of these purposes comes legitimately within its province. The supreme power of the Order is lodged in the National Grange, which is composed of the Masters of all State Granges, and meets annually. Its last gathering was held at Washington, D. C., last Winter, and the next is appointed for St. Louis. some time early in the coming year. The National Grange has supreme control in all matters affecting the general welfare of the Order; the constitution which it adopts is binding upon every State Grange, and also upon all of the subordinate Granges in the States. Its headquarters are in Washington, and from its office there are issued weekly the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer-the first showing the number of subordinate Granges formed from week to week, and the latter showing the financial condition of the Order. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York is its fiscal agent. Between the National Grange and the subordinate Granges, where the important work of the Order is done, are the State Granges, composed of the Masters of the local organizations, and, at their yearly meetings, forming superior courts of appeal, to which may be carried all questions arising in the subordinate Granges.

Fer admission to the Order of the Patrons of Husbaudry, the only qualifications required, beyond that of suitable age, are that the candidate shall be a practical farmer, or the wife or daughter of one, and shall be of good moral character, though each Grange retains the right to reject any candidate whose name is presented, without making explanation. The expenses of the Order are light-the initiation fee for men is five dollars and for women three dollars, and the monthly dues only a few cents.

SOCIAL OBJECTS OF THE GRANGES.

The first object of the Grange is to afford its members an opportunity for social, intellectual, and moral improvement. No class in the community is so greatly in need of an organization to draw them away, occasionally, from the hum-drum drudgery of their daily duties and to bring them into contact with each other as the farmers. Dwelling apart, each family by itself, they have none of the excitements that make city life attractive, and are apt to become more and more rusty in mind as increasing cares grow upon them. Amusements and holidays are almost unknown. Those religiously inclined find a mild excitement in a weekly attendance at church; those not so may spend the Sunday in lazy lounging or in hunting or fishing. The county fair occurs on a red-letter day in the farmers' calendar, and a wedding or a funeral marks an epoch in their lives. The life of the farmer's wife is even less attractive; time was when young American women born and bred in the country were glad to "go out to do housework," and a woman's "help" in the house was intelligent and capable. That time has passed; intelligent American girls, if their services are not needed at home, and they are obliged wholly or partially to earn their own living, become teach ers or seek employment in the cities and villages, while the only household "help" that can be obtained is of the raw Irish or German variety, which requires a generation in which to be educated, and which when educated ceases to be obtainable. The farmer's wife, therefore, though she may be able and is obliged to make a slave of herself, working from spurise to sunset through the long Summer days until nature itself fairly gives away. I do not exaggerate; I have seen the haggard looks and heard the weary sighs of overworked farmer's wives in the East and in the West. I have seen broad acres of highly cultivated land groaning under the abundant crops, good houses and barns, fine stock and money to the farmer's credit in the bank, but the order and cleanliness that reigned in-doors in harvest time, when twenty hungry men sat around the farmer's board, as well as when the family only were there, were too often purchased at the price of the premature old age of the wife. Anything that will break in upon this tread-mill life which, though not quite universal, is altogether too common, should be bailed with joy by the farmer and his family.

THE GRANGE MAKING BETTER FARMERS. And this is what the Grange aims to do. Once it two weeks (sometimes every week) its members meet in some convenient hall which they either hire or pwn, each family bringing its basket of food. Many bands make light work; cooking utensils, dishes and tables are owned by the Grange; a bountiful feast is soon prepared, and the afternoon is spent in social pleasures or in discussions upon subjects in which they are mutually interested. Who can doubt that an occasional breaking away from work by the farmer and his family, even though he should get no new ideas, will improve them all in health and make them better able to perform their routine of

But the Grange strives directly to make better farmers, and of this there is certainly need. Many of the agriculturists of the West and North-West left Eastern farms where high cultivation and intelligent management were necessary to insure a living; and if they were fair farmers there, they have generally been abundantly successful in the West. But there is a large class of men who have gone upon the wild lands of the West-Irish, German, Scandinavian immigrants gathered in Europe by railroad and emigration agents-whose knowledge of agriculture is of the most limited kind, and who have everything against them but the strength of their arms, their ability to endure privation, and the wonderful fertility of the soil when its tough sod has once been broken. They put lots of muscle into their business, but very little brains. Nor are all of the bad farmers of the West of foreign birth. Thousands of men reared in cities have been induced, by the promise of cheap land and rich crops, to forsake the life in which they were reared, for the reaper and the plow. naturally failed. Another fact I have noticed is that the very men who are most in need of advice such as a good agricultural journal would give them, are the ones who don't take it-probably their failure to read such a paper explains their need of it. To all farmers, good or bad, the Grange offers opportunities of improvement never before within the reach of the country people except in Farmers' clubs, and in them only to a limited extent. Experienced, successful men tell in the Grange room how they have made good crops or why they failed to do so; agricultural newspapers are taken, read and exchanged; important advice is given to young and inexperienced farmers, and each member, no matter how well be understands his business, is sure to obtain some item of useful information.

LESSONS OF THRIFT AND ECONOMY. The Grange teaches the farmer to contract babits of thrift and economy. The man who buys on eredit always buys in the highest market, and of no class in the community is this remark more strikingly true than of the farmers. It is no uncommon

thing for a bill at the village store to make a veritable slave of a farmer. A partial failure of his crops, sickness in his family, or other unforeseen occurrence, makes it impossible for him to settle when pay-day comes around, and a mortgage on his farm, at 15 per cent interest, is the result. Other men may offer to sell goods to him cheaper, but it may be impossible for him to transfer his trade when such transfer might involve a foreclosure of a mortgage The Grange advises all of its members to buy and call for each, and to demand such favors as each purchasers are justly entitled to. If ten per cent of a man's sales on credit become bad debts, the increase in prices to make up for such loss ought to be charged against those who buy on credit, and not against those who buy for cash, and on whose purchases there is, therefore, no risk. The Grange also assists its members to get down to a cash basis, by making contracts with local dealers to allow a discount to Grangers who pay on the spot for their purchases by making extensive contracts to purchase agricultural implements, sewing-machines, &c., at wholesale, from the manufacturers, and in a few cases by lending money at low rates of interest to enable the farmers to take advantage of these arrangements. I have spoken of this feature of the Grange movement at considerable length in one of my letters from lowa: the Grange in that State has thus far been the model which those of other States

are imitating with greater or less success. The Grange, I have said, teaches its members to be thrifty and economical. By this I do not mean that it teaches them to pinch and starve themselves or to deny themselves the comforts or even the luxuries of life. On the other hand, it shows them how to acquire the means to gratify their finer tastes. Instead of leaving his plow in the last furrow, to rust and rot through the long season and wear out in four years, when it ought to last six, the Grange teaches the farmer to put it under cover, and so save enough to pay for the subscription to a good newspaper or magazine, or to purchase a good book. In stead of allowing his wheat to lie in the shock and sprout before it is thrashed, the Grange tells the farmer that its value will be increased several cents on a bushel if he carefully stacks it. It shows the careless, thriftless farmer the secret of his more successful neighbor's success, and gives him a helping hand to make that secret of practical value to him. THE ORDER NOT HOSTILE TO MIDDLEMEN OR RAIL-

The Grange hopes to bring the producer and the consumer nearer together by dispensing, as much as possible, with the services of middlemen. The Order makes no war upon middlemen; it recognizes the service they render in facilitating exchange of commodities; but they propose, wherever it is possible, to deal directly with the consumers of their crops. For this purpose, they have already established agencies in New-York and Chicago, and have made some direct shipments of provisions from the West to South Carolina planters. In every case the buyer and seller have both profited. In some places the Grange owns elevators.

The Grange makes no war upon railroads as such. Its members generally recognize the fact that with out railroads their rich farms would soon be deserted except along the rivers, and become once more the nomes of wolves and wild fowl, and they are willing that men who put their money into railroads shall receive fair returns on the capital they invest. But they believe that the people have some rights which even railroad corporations are bound to respect, and they are not willing that railroad charges shall be put so high as to pay ten per cent on stock which the present owners never paid anything for, nor on stock that has been issued as a dividend. Many of the roads have been partially built with money subscribed by the farmers themselves, or by the towns and counties through which they extend, and the people are unwilling that men who have since got possession of these roads, often by the payof comparatively little money, shall make large dividends until they have low rates. Above all, they are unwilling that the price of their crops

all, they are unwilling that the price of their crops shall be fixed by a ring of railroad men.

The remedy proposed is different in almost every State. Some propose a pro rata law; some desire a fixed rate of maximum tariffs for freight and passengers; some desire that the question shall be regulated by the State, and some by the United States. In some States the present controversy is over the power of the Legislatures to control the railroads; power of the Legislands to the conceded either in the char-ters of the companies or the constitutions of the States, and then the question is, how shall the power be exercised? Some hold that the right of eminent domain exercised by a State in condemning private property for the use of railroads is a right pertaining property for the use of railroads is a right pertaining only to the State in its sovereign capacity, and one of which it cannot in any way divest itself. Railroad property, they say, is no more sacred or exempt from the exercise of this right, when the interests of the people demand it, than any other. Should a railroad people demand it, than any other. Should a rannow company now existing, therefore, become so oppressive in its charges as to make it for the public interest that a new company should be formed under greater restrictions, the State has the power to charter a new company to operate a road over the same line, and, in its exercise of the right of emment domain, to and, in its exercise of the right of eminent domain, to appoint a commission to appraise and condemn the property belonging to the old company. Nowhere are violent or illegal measures proposed. No tracks have been torn up, no buildings burned; the motto of the Grange is, equal justice to all; and as the farmers have the power, by united action, to carry y measure they propose, they feel confident of imate success. NEUTRALITY IN POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The Grange is not a political organization; politics and religion are forbidden topics of discussion in the Grange-room. But it strives to educate men to think for themselves and not to follow the dictates of party leaders and packed cancuses unless their own judgment approves. A majority of the people in the West, as is well known, have been Republicans, and a majority of the Grangers voted for Gen. Grant last year. The Democracy has been their bits noir, and though the faith of many of them may have been shaken in the infallibility of the Republican party, they would never go into any other of which the Democrats formed an influential part. But the Grange makes the farmers a power within themselves and outside of any political party, and now, in the States where they are strongest, should they step out of the ranks of the party with which they have heretofore acted, it would not be necessary for them to seek shelter in the camp of their long time political enemy. They might leave the old ship that served them so long and bore them safely through so many a glorious fight, but which is now strained and worm-eaten, not to go on board the Democratic ship, but to leanch a new one of their own. How wisely they may build remains yet to be seen. Just now, the influence of the Grange is little more than to loosen the bands that bind men to old parties and to make them free to choose their future places.

ASTONISHING GROWIH OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT of party leaders and packed cancuses unless their ASTONISHING GROWTH OF THE PARMERS' MOVEMENT

The Grange, although organized several years ago. did not become a formidable body until within the past twelvementh. Immense crops of corn which had to be sold for less than the cost of production; short crops of wheat, with no corresponding increase of price: railroad combinations to prevent competition price: railroad combinations to prevent competition and reasonable rates of freight; wheat and corn rings, formed to control the price along many of the great railroad lines, and to prevent the farmers from receiving any advantage from favorable markets; the insatiable greed of some implement makers and agents; the accumulating mortgages on farms—these and many other circumstances, have at length aroused the long-suffering farmers, and the Grange, already instituted, gave them them the means to make their demands effective. This explains the astonishing growth of the Order since October, 1872.

Thave said that none but farmers and their families may be members of the Grange. I see it reported that a number of grain-dealers and others in Boston, not practical agriculturists, have obtained a charter and organized a Grange. I don't know by what authority Mr. Abbott, the State Deputy of Massachusetts, has initiated men who were not what authority Mr. Abbott, the State Deputy of Massachusetts, has initiated men who were not farmers into the Order, but every prominent Patron with whom I have spoken on the subject disapproves of this extension of the Order, and the matter will probably come before the National Grange at its next session. Hundreds of men in every State I have visited have, for personal ends, attempted to obtain admission to the Grange. Some have been politicians who have desired to promote their political property; some have been commercial agents.

obtain admission to the Grange. Some have ocenpoliticians who have desired to promote their political prospects; some have been commercial agents,
who have had an eye to business; and some have been
editors, who have desired to make the Order their
constituents. Grangers are ready to class hands
with any one for the purpose of promoting retorm,
but thoy do it outside of the Grange room.

The Farmers' Movement is not wholly comprised
within the Grange. In Illinois the Farmers' Clubs
are as strong as the Granges, and, being professedly
political as well as social, deliberative and cooperative, have been more free to make their influence
felt in public affairs. Beside these, there are thousands of earnest, thinking men who have never
joined any organization, but who are equally intercested in securing the reforms to which I have referred
in this letter. They are closely watching every
movement now made, and nobody doubts on which
side they will be found when the time of action
comes.

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

IN THE MIDDLE PARK. LEAVING THE NATIONAL RANGE-THE ASCENT

MOUNT POWELL IN THE NEW RIVER MOUNTAINS -PROGRESS TOWARD THE MIDDLE PARK-SUR-PRISING AN INDIAN CAMP-FAREWELL TO THE

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Hor Springs, Middle Park, Col. Ter., Sept. 4 .-When I last wrote to THE TRIBUNE an account of the doings of the survey we had just returned from the difficult and toilsome achievement of the ascent of Holy Cross Mountain. As compared with that our labors since have been light; nor will they require to be described at any great length, since, after all, the climbing of one mountain is much like that of another, and it is not easy to set forth in words the difference between two mountain views so as to make it either impressive or interesting.

With the Holy Cross our dealings with the National Range were for the present finished. We had fol-lowed it through its whole length from Mount Harvard northward, had crossed it twice, and had been on the top of half a dozen of its principal peaks. Its southern end was to be visited by Mr. Gardner late in the season. Now, our steps were turned back toward the Great Plains, and on the way both the more eastern ranges, parallel with the National,

were to be crossed and examined. To these two ranges (as Mr. Gardner explains in communication to the October number of Silliman's Journal) the Survey gives the names of Front Range and Park Range, the former as well charac terizing the grand wall of rocky summits which fronts the corner from the plains, between Pike's and Long's Peaks; the latter as fitting well the equally grand wall which bounds on the west the series of parks north, middle, and south of the Park Range. Mt. Lincoln is the culminating point, rising highest in a group of summits little less lofty. But further north upon the same line is another long group of even more rocky and serrated peaks, ranging not far from 13,000 feet in hight, and standing out majestically against the northern sky as seen from Lincoln. They line the upper course of the Blue River, which derives from them its principal sources, and are most naturally called the Blue River group. Their northernmost summit is the highest, and this was our next aim.

STRIKING FOR THE BLUE RIVER MOUNTAINS. The new mountain was only twenty miles away from the old, in an air line; but difficulty of access, as we had already found, is not always measured by distance. To get at it was a problem. There was no map to be guided by, nor any known experience of former explorers; and the peak was not visible from the valley where we were, nor from any of the hills bordering it-lying ensconced, as it did, among flanking hights. But Mr. Gardner had studied its approaches from the top of Holy Cross, and we had Mr. Holmes's panoramic sketch from that point, as detailed and trustworthy as a photograph; and though the drainage of the mountain was obscure, and the apparent direct approaches made impracburned forests and fallen timber, we struck out beldly to climb over the intervening ridges and reach the base of the peak. Our confidence was not deceived, for, at the end of a long and toilsome day's march, we found ourselves at the edge of a steep declivity where, a good thousand feet below, lay at our feet the valley in which our climbing camp was to be made-a long straight trough with meadows, a winding stream, and a tranquil lake. Its sides had the aspect of moraines; but they were in fact slopes and pitches of sandstone, left by the ice of the mountain glacier as it had scooped for itself a channel toward the opener country below. How we ever got down that slope with our animals is a mystery which my memory seems unequal to clearing up; but we did reach the bottom alive and unharmed, and made there one of the most beautiful resting-places of the Summer. The evening scene, with the young moon hanging just in the mouth of our valley and lighting up dimly the immense gray wall of the mountain opposite, was almost magical. DISTINCT SIGNS OF GLACIAL ACTION.

The climb next day was a severe one, about 4,500 feet of steady ascent, all of it too steep and rugged for us to get any help from our animals. The lower half of the mountain, up to timber-line, showed the same clear signs of glacial action which we have found so generally about these ranges, and it furnished in one respect the most striking exhibition that we had seen. The bard and persistent material, gneiss, had retained the scratchings, and scorings, and groovings of the ice almost precisely as they were left when the glacier first shrank into a snow bank. The "sheep-back" formation, too, was traceble enough, though far from being on so grand a greatly obstructed our progress below; we were reieved enough when we had nothing but good honest scrambling to do, where every step planted us so much nearer to the summit. The upper half was all bare rock, in cliff and debris-slope; nowhere any of those beautiful banks of green, spangled with flowers, which have excited our admiration and called forth exclamations of delight on many of the nountains of gentler slope. No garden parterre could be more brilliant with rainbow colors than these spots of alpine vegetation, planted and tended by Nature herself for the delight of bird and insect, far above the line where the growth of trees ceases.

Clouds of grasshoppers were started up here and there by our footsteps, and the vast snow-banks near the top were thickly sprinkled with their earcasses. We have met with the same thing elsewhere. The devastating grasshopper flies over the highest peaks, but also alights in great numbers upon them, while such as touch the snow are chilled to death. These the bear, which is no less fond of such locusts than of wild honey, gathers up as a choice delicacy. We saw plentiful signs of such gleaners here, and at another peak, the White House, all the time we were on the summit, a bear was busily at work in this way on the next snow-field, a mile or so distant.

On arriving at the top, we found a record which showed that there had been visitors there before us. Prof. Powell, the noted explorer of the Colorado cañon, had climbed the peak from the other side toward Middle Park, in September, 1868. This is, in fact, the mountain which he and his party called by his own name, Mount Powell, in his first year of Western exploration, when he spent the Summer in the Park, and wintered further to the north-west on the White River. Nor is there any reason for rejecting their nomenclature; Powell has been one of the most enthusiastic and venturesome pioneers of Western discovery, and well deserves that his name be attached to one of the lofty summits overlooking a source of the great river, for our knowledge of which we owe him so much.

The view from Mount Powell differs from that to be seen from some of our former stations most conspicnously, perhaps, in including the Middle Park. The mountain boundaries, the principal river system, and the hills and valleys of that broken tract are pretty fully displayed before us. Of the North Park we see only the limiting ridges. The National Range, south of the Twin Lakes, is foreshortened into a mingled mass; and of the Elk Mountains, only the White House and Capitol, with Soper's Peak make any distinct and individual figure. The Blue River group itself is overlooked in its whole length -a line of unusually rough and jagged peaks; and many of the grandest hights of the Front Range are seen in reverse; nearest us is Long's, marked by the tremendous cleft on its south side, which from this direction characterizes its outline. We were favored with a glorious day, with only here and there a limited shower dimming for a time the horizon, and the geodetic observations which were our main object, were rapidly made and recorded.

PROGRESS TOWARD THE MIDDLE PARK. Of our return to the general camp next day, and of our ill-fortune, while striving to escape the too steep ascent out of the valley, in falling into the worst and most hopeless tangles of fallen timber that we had ever encountered, there is no need that I speak in detail. We concluded that if Daute had

had experience of Rocky Mountain traveling, he

would have added to his Inferno a department in

hard-mouthed and hard-backed horses, should be constantly trying to work their way out of a fallen forest. I should like to see the subject illustrated by Dore.

The party now turned its steps toward the Middle Park, choosing, after some hesitation, the way around the northern end of the Blue River group, where the line of rugged mountains breaks down into high rolling hills, that slope gently on their eastern side to the border of the Blue. For a day we descended to the Eagle River, which is skirted on both sides by well-trodden Indian trails; then, turning sharply to the right, we followed another trail across the divide between the affluents of the Eagle and those of the Upper Grand, and that between the latter and those of the Blue. The final divide is well below timber-line; indeed, not more than 1,500 feet above the Blue at its junction with the Grand, inside the Park. There was much fine scenery on the way, and much interesting geology; strata along the Eagle suddenly bent up at the edge in a kind of spiral surface; a high cliff, overhanging our camp at the point where we left the Eagle, show ing a 900-foot section of horizontal cretaceous strata lines of fantastic pillars on the hill-tops; great flat tables of basalt, poured out above and capping hights of sedimentary rocks, or, one above another in easily distinguished layers, forming the whole mass of immense hills; a mountain'side by the Grand, made up of disintegrating sandstones and shales, and painted by them in the gandiest and most varied shades of red and yellow and blue and green that I have ever seen in nature; upturned ancient schists with cretaseous strata resting horizontally directly upon them and filling the inequalities of their surface, seeming to show an azoic island which had escaped all the depositions of earlier eras, from the Silurian to the Jurassic-and so on, and so on, in an abundance and variety which I should in vain attempt to describe. AN INDIAN "WASHINGTON" AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Arrived at the Blue we were greeted with a sight of another character. We came without warning upon a sudden and precipitous drop-off in the bank; and there, perhaps 200 feet below us. lay an Indian village of 26 lodges, a magic scene, as it were, of life and activity where a moment before we had suspected nothing but the wilderness. A most picturesque scene, too, and hardly less attractive close at hand than from a distance; for the village had been set up but two or three days, and feverything about it was still fresh and clean. We rode straight through it to the rear ford, observed and observing but more curious than admiring, and more laughed at than admired. The young squaws seemed to be especially amused when in the deep current we hitched up our feet on the horses' sides to keep our boots from wetting; such squeamishness was beyond their comprehension. The band was one of Utes. and well known at Denver and elsewhere among the towns of the Territory; its chief calls himself "Washington." It leads a more irregular and lawless life than the body of the Ute nation, having refused to join in making the treaty by which the rest were limited to a reservation, and claiming the Middle Park as its peculiar property. It was here at the Hot Springs, until a few days ago, and made itself offensive by warning out of the Park a number

of the visitors. FAREWELL TO THE EXPEDITION. One day's journey brought us from the Blue to these Springs, situated in the very heart of the Park A number of little rills of hot sulphurous water break out of the side-hill close by the river-side, join together, and, leaving a green deposit along their course, fall into a beautiful natural basin of merustations before pouring into the river. The basin, a most attractive bathing-place, is built over with shanty having a tariff of charges on the door, and a 'store" close by sells, as it seems, mainly cigars and baking powder. On the opposite side, where there baking powder. On the opposite side, where there is a cold spring, likewise sulphurous, the lower part of a large log-cabin, intended to serve as a hotel, has been raised this season. Such are the beginnings of the future city which is to be, if all goes aright, the central point, the metropolis of the Park, and a favorite place of resort for the invalide, and lourgers, and pleasure-seekers of all the mining region about, if not of a much wider territory. Our camp does not govern its arrangement by the staked-out streets and squares of the city, but is recklessly thrown together a mile higher up, under the front of Mount Bross.

And here your correspondent's connection with

And here your correspondent's connection with the expedition is to come to an end, much against his will: called away by imperative duties else-where, he is to ride rapidly out of the Park, and make for civilization as fast as steam can carry him.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISION.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON ON THE IMPOSITION OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES ON EASTERN GOODS-

THE DECISION OF SEPTEMBER, 1863, REVERSED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The following deciin certain cases, of discriminating duties on goods imported from the East, is of especial interest to importers of Eastern goods, such as India shawls and the like :

Theasery Department, Washington, Nov. 11, 1875. TREASTRY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Nov. II, 1879. 5

Sin: Your communication of the 30th tilt, is received,

Story of the appeal (No. 296 B) of Messers, J. A.

Conners & Co. from: your decision assessing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on certain merchandise, the

production of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope,
imported from Liverpool per ship Algeria. The import
ce claim that the troughtion in discalation is not subject

After observing that owing to the development of their own mines, Germany and Russia are buying less coal from England than heretofore, a Newcastle, England, paper says: "Our exports of coal are on the wane, and unless we can return to our old tariff of prices we shall not only, lose our hold on European markets, but America will be able to undersell us in the markets of India, where we have hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly. Our coal owners have got what they wanted, but they must pay the price."

price."

Regarding the production of opium in China, the British Consul at Canton, Mr. Robertson, remarks in his report this year that time has not justified the anticipations expressed a few years since, that there would be such an increase of native-grown opium as would seriously affect the Indian product. Large quantities are reduced in Szechuen and several would seriously affect the Indian product. Large quantities are produced in Szechuen and several other provinces, but the policy of the Government is to discourage the growth, and it has lately been denounced in a fresh edict. Owing to the want of strength and flavor in the native opium; it cannot ecompete with the foreign, and is chiefly used for mixing purposes by the very poor, who cannot afford the more expensive kinds. which some of the worst of public malefactors, on

CHARLES LAMB.

LECTURE OF GERALD MASSEY. ISTINCTION BETWEEN WIT AND HUMOR-CHARLES

LAMB THE MOST UNIQUE OF ENGLISH HUMOR-ISTS-THE SAD STORY OF HIS LIFE. Mr. Gerald Massey lectured last evening, in Asso-lation Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, and, notwithstanding the very severe storm which set in an hour before the time of the lecture, the room was more than half filled. Mr. Massey's subject was, "Charles Lamb, the most unique of English Humorists," and he found himself much better appreciated by his audience than on the oceasion of his previous lectures, both of which were on the general subject of Spiritualism. Sketching briefly the life of Lamb, he gave a careful estimate of his character and writings, and his lecture abounded in passages of great poetic beauty. The lecture is reproduced in the main below:

THE LECTURE. In trying to define or illustrate the difference betwixt wit and humor, there are always instance that will not run in one of the two parallel lines—in-stances so unique, as in the case of Charles Lamb, that they laugh in your face and make fun of your theory. But wit, I think, only reaches characteristics, whereas humor deals with character. The more robust and peculiar the character, the better for the humorist. Hence the earlier times and conditions of society, being more fruitful in quaint character, offer the finest play-ground for humor. Wit is more artful-a thing of culture, finds more outlets in a later time and more complex state of society. With wit two opposite and combustible qualities of thought are brought into sudden contact, and, at a touch, explodes in the ludicrous. Humon shows you two opposite personal characters, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, which play into each other's hands and make dissimilitude dovetail in the laughable Wit tumbles and coruscates about the subject; humor glides right to the heart of the matter and luminously informs it. Wit teases, tiokles, titiliates; humor fills you to the brim with measureful content. Wit gives you a sharp, sudden electric shock, that leave from without: gives you f you tingling bright, quiet nod and is off in a moment. " What's going on !" said a great bore to Douglass Jerrold on the street 'I am," said he, and away he went. That's what wit does, and you must be sharp, too, in taking the hit, or you will find yourself in a similar predicament to that of

After his head was of to und it out.

But humor operates within, with a slow and prolonged exhortation of your risibles; is in no hurry; is for keeping it up. Wit darts in straight fines to its point; humor flows n circles embracing you. If brevity be the soul of wit, then surely the soul of humor is longevity. To utter wit a man must be conscious of what he is saying. This is not necessary with humor, The Scotsman who was met tumbling down stairs at the risk of life and limb, when expostulated with for coming down stairs in that way, epited: "Canta a body come down stairs any way he The Scotch are often charged with being uncor ous of the joke we laugh at; but they make up for it by laughing at things which the English can't see the humon of. I think the peculiar pose of the later American ha morfats is to assume this attitude of being personally unconscious of the joke. In Charles Lamb's writings wit and humor are so inextricably blended that I call him the most unique of our English humorists. LAMB'S LIFE.

The key to Lamb's writings may be found in his own character. The main clue to his character must be sought for and may be found in his life. He was born ilmost in penury; brought up as a charity boy by the gray old nurse of many heroes-the stern Mother Poverty. He was one of those favorite children of Nature to whom she seems to give most while taking most away. She doesn't pet and pamper those as many foud mothers do their children; does n't give them too much cake to eat, does n't feed them tenderly or smother them in purple and fine lines. She gives them rude fare and rugged surroundings. They are just the most hardly treated, as we think; doomed to un pleasant toil and perpenual anxiety; have to become quainted with grief, and to earn their help out of ai kinds of hinderance, and learn to turn their losses into our eternal gain. Here the lecturer went over the story of Lamb's early

life, his being "tumbled into Mr. Salt's spacious closet

of good old English reading where he and Mary browsed

at will on that fair and wholesome pasturage, and where Lamb first wandered in the twisted mazy labyrinths of literature that so well suited with his own mental move ments; his first acquaintance with Coleridge, who had gready in his boyhood begun to lift up that large visonary brow of his, and talk gloriously of his vast pro eets while looking down long shiny vistas of the future that was never to be realized. He also told the story of the terrible tragedy that lurked; at the heart of Lamb's life, the blackness of which made so tragic a contrast to all his pathetic humor on the sur They generally knew when the worst fits of insanity were coming on, and Charles would ask for a day's leave from his office as if for a day's pleasure, and taking his slater's arm in his, these two poor desolate souls would make the best of their way to the asymm. They have been met hand in mand, the tears running down their faces, harrying along as fast as they could to get there before the blackness broke and they were caught in the full fury of the storm—and they were carrying the straight wasteout with them. Lamb's lite-long sacrines began with his interfering to save Mory from going to prison after the had unconsciously murdered their mother. And he threw in his life with that of his poor sister for her to share the best of both. He took her hand, drew her to his side, made his abode with her in the same desert of calamity, where they dwelt together in that day's leave from his office as if for a day's pleasure, and reporting upon the appeal Co. 25. B) of seconds. As intuiting stay of the person overlain correlandes, the production of a country out of the tane of thoul lipse, intuiting stay of the person in the production of a country out of the tane of thoul lipse, the production of a country out of the tane of the person that the production of a country out of the tane of the person that the merchandre reached Liverpool by an overland country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by an overland country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by an overland to the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by an overland country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by an another than the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the reach the order of the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by the country of the merchandre reached Liverpool by an overland route, as challed by the particular the country of the country

ness. It is at times an earnest and penfering man's make-believe. He makes fun for others out of his own make-believe. He makes fun for others out of his own troubles, and seems to say: "Let us have a good, hearty laugh, for I do so want to ery." So was it with much of Lamb's humor. He would give a sud thought the go-by, the double, in a pun, and fickle the ear in a tone of voice that would touch the heart even more than pathos could. And then he said anything awful made him laugh. Always some merry devil of grimaco would look out amidst the most serious scene and make a face at him which set him off. He was at Hazilit's marriage, and had like to have been turned out of the church during the ceremony, so strangely would some things strike and risuched on his nonsense so-rium. This was the fouch of madness in his temperament; the St. Vitus's dance of his mental movements. His standarding also gave more point to the concent things

FUN DISTILLED FROM SORROW.

he uttered, when he did get them out. Once, however. In the sea-bathing sceae, which was given by Mr. Massey, where Lamb was to be d-d-d-d-dipped only once, the words came too late. He had a natural tendency to remember the forgotten and to dwell upon the overlooked aspect of things, and to set these forth in a pathetic or ludicrous light; or rather in the cross lights of both humor and pathos. Much of Lamb's fun sprang out of his pity for the despised and neglected outsiders of humanity, and no lost heir was ever recovered from the chimney a weeper's clutches of old, and stripped of his dark disguise with a more loving tendance or peculiar care than that with which Lambbrings in his outsider of humanity, his founding, and touches the poor, dim frace so tenderly with a dropping tear, and then lights it up suddenly with a smile of his humor, till the common human features are seen and the lost likeness is recognized. Lamb's sympathies sprang as naturally toward all who had failen or been wounded by the way, no matter how bemired, just as readily as you might wish to help any one who had failen in the sirect. In fact, he may be called the good Samaritan of roacside subjects which he picked up and scaled forever as how. He was not what is called a professing Christian, but he was a very practical one. His was a nature in which the most profound qualities were the sheet of threamer. No kindlier Christian soul ever looked through human eyes, the dewy light of pity all a twinke with loving human. He was not what is called a professing Christian, but he was a very practical one the most affectionate, most loveable, most plquantly imperfect of dear, good fellows who ever won their way to the human heart, and one of the most communicative warmath, over which counties readers will bend with smiling face and moistened eye, and the sad will feel solace and the weary gather heartsease, and the cold and narrow of nature come and warm themselves till they expand in the gancous glow of Charles Lamb's writings, in which he keep

GENERAL NOTES.

It is reported in England that a Freuch firm has discovered a method of making artificial augar from materials so cheap that it can be sold at a farthing a

Jails are bad enough without having ghosts is most unpleasantly seen and feit. It appears with its throat out from ear to ear, and smites the wretched prisoners with its clammy hands. It is hoped that this new terror will have an excellent effect upon the morals of Joliet. in them. The Jail in Joliet is haunted by a specter that

In Indiana on the 7th inst. the newspapers reort the presence of the real Indian Summer, and insist that it is to this month that the sweet season rightfully belongs. We believe that they are correct. There can be no real Indian Summer until after a pretty sharp trost, like that which used to send the old Indians into

There are divers farmers in the State of ennsylvania whose wisdom is "richer than Peruvian mines, and sweeter than the sweet ambrosial bive." The other day these goutlemen observed Prof. Shearer's balloon gently descending in their neighborhood, and instantly rushed at it with rides, determined to shoot and secure this new and interesting game. Before, however, they got in range, the balloon rose and sailed away.

In the Berks County, Penn., poor-house, they have adopted a system which works extremely well Every tramp who receives a night's lodging is obliged to pay for it by working two hours in the morning. This is just what a respectable and right-minded tramp would be willing and even glad to do, but that sort of vazabond isn't too common in this lazy world; and we are not surprised to learn that the wanderers do not often trouble the Berks County refuge a second time.

We have never heard of a queerer friendship than that which has been formed in Peoria. The parties are—well, not to put too fine a point upon it-a dog and a hog. This queerly assorted couple are to be seen continually together in the streets, and if anybody troubles the hog the dog at once becomes sav-agely belligorent. Yet we suppose if the hog were killed and meely roasted his quoudam friend would be im-mensely consoled by a bit of the pork, just as men are often able bravely to bear bereavement when it is ac-companied by a legacy.

If it is a dreadful thing for a woman to lose er voice, it must be a delightful thing for her to recover it. A Miss Unmack, at Lawrence, Mass, six months ago suddenly, and from no apparent cause, became speechless, or almost so. Last Sunday night she was so affected by the explosion of a kerosene lamp that her voice sud-denly returned in full force; she gave one good, healthy scream, and has talked andibly ever since. Husbands whose wives are similarly affined will, of course, pro-bioit the use of kerosene lamps in their houses.

The Adventists who have lately been holdng a meeting at Manchester, N. H., are of a sensible ort. They do not fix upon any particular time for the destruction of the world, but content themselves with destruction of the world, but content themselves with the general affirmation that as the great day may at any time come, it is prudent to be prepared for it. This is the only way of escaping disappointment and mortifi-cation. To fix upon the day, the hour, and the minute of the catastrophe is merely to invite the ridicale of seoffers. To leave the day unfixed upon is to secure a perpetual interest and an excitement without inter-mission.

Delays are dangerous. When a marriage has been agreed upon and the day of execution fixed, it is running a great risk to postpone the ceremony on account of the weather. Four times did Mrs. Peru of Delta, Iowa, adjourn her daughter's wedding because

The English ship Challenger, which is going around the world examining the mysterious sea-depths reports that it has found the Atlantic depths very uni form, rarely under 2,000 fathoms, and never over fathoms. The ship has visited San Jago Island, where fortifications and barracks have all turned to decay, in fortifications and barracks have all turned to decay
a desolation which must be too sad to be pictures
Little, solitary St. Paul's Island was also surveyed.
Bryant, the scheolmaster of the Challenger, was interest the support of the challenger, was interest the support of the summit of a high mountain.

We live in an age of theories. We read that Col. Waddell of North Carolina has "amused his lessure hours in elaborating, with a brilliancy of genius surpassed by no one," a theory that "five hundred years passed by no one, a theory that he induced years before Columbus was born, a colony of irish settled North Carolina." He has put this notion into "a brilliant tecture," with "a strong array of facts and arguments." We are exceedingly glad to bear that his lecture fascinates if it does not convince. It is something in this age of wearisons conjecture to be even fascinated. Our usual locis to be bored.

Who does not reverence old age, especially when it retains the freshness of youth? Judge James De Mott, age 88, was married in Ovid, Seneca County, a few days since, to Rachel Covert, age 77. The dame is the Judge's third wife, and the Judge is the dame's fifth husband. It seems to be rather than else a case of nusonal. It seems to be rather than ease it case of the ruling passion strong in —; but never mind! We do not wish to say anything disagreeable about so maspicious an event. By virtue of this alliance, the Judge has become the father-in-law of two children, the grandfather-in-law of seven, and the great-grandfather-in-law of five; so that it is of no consequence to him whether he has any new pledges or not.

Animals-favorite cats, dogs, birds, et al .have frequently been remembered affectionately in wills, and provision made for their care during their lives. The horse of Col. Porter D. Tripp of Arlington, Mass., has been more than usually distinguished by the Colonel, who rode him during the war. The favorite is Colonel, who rode him during the war. The Involve is to be treated with the utimest care and kindness during his natural life. After his decease he is to be put into the hands of a taxidermist, his skin to be stuffed, handsomely mounted, inclosed in a glass case, and placed in one of the rooms of the family residence. The Dake of, Weilington took throommonly good care of Copenhagen, the horse which he rode at Waterloo, but we do not remember that the animal was mentioned in the great Field Marshal's will. There is nothing more melancholy than the

spectacle of a clergyman worried by his congregation on account of his opinions. The Rev. Mr. Smith of East Hampton, Conn., prefers moral suasion to prohibition, and said so one Sunday in a sermon. What does the and said so one Sunday in a sermion. What does the reader think happened! Why, the whole choir, being Good Tempiars, forthwith resigned. The next Sunday, there was no organist, and no sweet singers appeared in the gallery. Still, the Rev. Mr. Smith was not disheartened. He pulled a pitch pipe out of his pocket, started the hymns himself, and the congregation joining heartily, the sanctuary songs were given with anusual vigor and fervor.

Paralysis, according to an English writer, is rare, much that passes for paralysis being curable, especially through the imagination. This opinion is supported by the statements of one of the best medical men in Paris, who, in 1849, was a physician in the great hospital there, the Hotel Dieu. In that year this hospital was particularly famous for the cures effected in it, and many were the hypochondriacs whose imaginations sent them home well after a short stay in its wards. One them home well after a short stay in its wards. One odd case was that of a young girl in the Department of the Ain, whom a sudden fright had rendered dumb and, paralyzed. Local physicians could do nothing for her, and at last asserted that only the doctors of the Hotel Dieu could cure her. Firmly believing this herself, the girl was sent to Paris and admitted to the hospital, where the hurried physician merely examined her as a matter of form, promising to return on the next day. When he came, he heard, to his astonishment, that the patient seemed inclined to speak. He spoke to her, and she answered instantly that she thought that she could wait with a little help, and she did wait twice around the ward very easily. The next week she returned to her native village as well as ever. "I knew," she cried, "that the Hotel Dieu would cure me!" It would be hard to find a more striking instance of the mysterious power of the imagination and of strong belief upon the physical structure.